

MONEY HARD PROBLEM FOR WALL STREET

New Year Payments Mean
a Drain of \$200,000,000
Before February and Con-
ditions Give Concern.

SHAW NOT LIKELY TO HELP.

Leans Above Legal Rate and
Valuable Stocks Sacrificed to
Meet Obligations—Losses to
Banks Serious.

Where is Wall street going to get the money it must have to meet its demands for the next six weeks? That is the problem which is agitating the financial district to-day. If it is not solved soon there may be serious trouble for many who are too far from shore in this crisis. Conservative bankers estimated for The Evening World to-day that the actual requirements to be met between now and Feb. 1 will aggregate \$200,000,000. Of this amount \$140,000,000 must be paid out for dividends and interest Jan. 1, about \$20,000,000 is needed for the year-end payments and \$40,000,000 for new combinations.

No Help from Shaw. Advice from Washington received to-day by prominent Wall street houses say that the Treasury Department is not contemplating any new financial moves.

Treasury officials do not view the situation in the money market as materially changed from its condition for the last few weeks.

This means that there is no prospect for relief from that source and that Wall street must look to some other source.

Gold is being sent in two directions, to South America and to San Francisco, while the losses of the banks to the sub-treasury are large enough to seriously threaten speculative investments.

The money that was sent to the interior for crop moving purposes is not coming back, and both time and call money are lending privately at more than the legal rate.

For 30 and 60-day money brokers are paying an interest of 6 per cent, while call money is firm at 6 per cent. Having exhausted its plans for getting money from other sources to meet its demand, the street resorted to the last expedient—enforced liquidation in the stock market.

For several hours to-day gold paying stocks were ruthlessly sacrificed. Dividend payers and non-dividend payers went to the block in the endeavor to meet loans which were called by banks or which are expected to be called at any time.

Shaw Goes Back. In this vicarious sacrifice to exigency hundreds of thousands of dollars were lost to-day. No particular stocks were selected to bear the brunt of liquidation. All shared in the enforced liquidation.

Secretary of the Treasury Shaw, who held a conference at the Appraisers' Stores, in West Fourteenth street, with Appraiser Whitehead concerning prospective candidates for General Appraiser, said there was nothing of public interest in the conference.

Although the Secretary didn't discuss the financial situation, it is known that he believes Wall street should take care of its January disbursements and the dividend to be paid before the New Year without any further aid from the Treasury.

He exhausted the sources of relief through the National Treasury when through the danger of a crisis was more imminent than now appears, and he didn't like altogether the way New York bankers treated his efforts to relieve the situation.

With few exceptions they ignored his plea for relief through increased circulation and failed to take out circulation as he requested.

While discussing financial matters generally, Secretary Shaw informed a Wall street financier that he would soon renew the plan of putting Government funds in national bank depositories to the legal limit of \$3,000,000 a month.

This was discontinued some time ago because of the drain on the surplus caused by the Secretary's efforts to aid Wall street.

Money Pinch Feared. Bankers say that the Secretary's position is correct, but they are somewhat anxious over the temporary situation. They fear a severe money pinch. Secretary Shaw returned to Washington to-day.

It is likely that a delegation of bank representatives will go there to confer with him on the financial question.

WEATHER FORECAST.

Forecast for the thirty-six hours ending at 5 P. M. Friday, for New York City and vicinity: Rain to-night, probably turning to snow; Friday, partly cloudy and colder; fresh north to northeast winds, increasing.

RICH MRS. WATERS AND HOUSE IN WHICH SHE DIED.



NEW ELECTRIC "L" TRAINS.

Run Over Ninth Avenue "L" Road for the First Time.

The first electric train was run over the Ninth Avenue "L" line to-day. Officials of the road announced that regular trains would be running on this line within a few days. This will complete the change of motive power on the whole system.

It will be necessary to run some steam trains for a time on both the Sixth and Ninth Avenue lines, as the contractors have not yet furnished a sufficient number of motor cars to equip the entire system with the new rolling stock.

MORGAN PROMISES TO AID THE POOR IN GETTING COAL

Financier Tells Commander Booth-Tucker He Will Help Salvation Army Establish Fuel Depots—High Price Is Operators' Revenge for New York's Sympathy for the Strikers.

"I am taking an active interest in the situation myself and will do all in my power to aid you in your efforts to supply the poor with coal."

This was the message received over the 'phone to-day by Commander Booth-Tucker from J. Pierpont Morgan. It brought a sigh of relief and joy from the Salvation Army leader, who has been vainly striving to buy coal for the poverty-stricken families of New York.

"This reply means more to me than an offer of money," said the Commander to an Evening World reporter. "Indeed, I did not ask Mr. Morgan for financial aid. I only begged of him to use his influence in establishing some headquarters where our wagons can secure coal. This he has promised to do, and, with the great financier's aid and my brick device, I hope very shortly to relieve a majority of the suffering."

SENDING OUT OIL-SOAKED BRICKS.

Commander Tucker, though delighted with Mr. Morgan's promise, will not wait for it to be realized. He is beginning to-day to distribute all through New York asbestos bricks which, dipped in kerosene and placed in an ordinary stove, will heat a room for five hours. The bricks are sold two for five cents and the price of heating a tenement apartment by this means will be only a few cents per day.

Commander Tucker says that something must be done instantly, as the poor are wrapping themselves in burlap to keep warm. His agents are able now to secure only a ton of coal each day. This is a mere nothing.

The poor are freezing in many instances, he says, because they are too proud to be seen carrying a pail of coal in the streets.

If Mr. Morgan establishes a place where the Salvation Army wagons can get coal it will be delivered to the houses.

New York's sympathy went out to the striking coal miners in their great fight against the combine last summer. For that sympathy New York is to-day shivering with cold and paying double rates for the fuel which the combine consents to dole out to it.

New York is now "paying the piper," as the Coal Trade Journal, organ of the combine, sympathetically puts it.

"There is not going to be any too much coal for months to come," gloats the organ. "What this means to the mine worker, the operator and carrier can be readily estimated. They are all in for a good time financially."

And the public, the New York public especially? What about its good time? The public must "pay the piper," says the combine's organ. The Evening World showed yesterday how New Yorkers are being forced to do it by means of "speculators," how the rivers on both sides of Manhattan Island are swarming with barges loaded with coal; how miles upon miles of loaded coal cars stand on sidings over in New Jersey, with men, women and children freezing to death in New York for the want of that coal at a decent price—any price, even.

There are men in this town who on Tuesday went from coal yard to coal yard, offering \$15 a ton for coal to heat their homes. They couldn't get it, although 50,000 tons or more were within ten miles of the city. The coal operators, through the "speculators," were taking their revenge on New York—a sugar-coated revenge, to be sure, for New York is rich. What if the poor do die? They sympathized with the strikers. The well-to-do have money. They can pay higher yet for coal. So the "speculators" hang on and hang on to their 50,000 tons or more, waiting for a rate of \$20 instead of \$12.

CONSPIRACY FOR HIGH PRICES.

Talk to the honest representative of a coal railroad and he will tell you there is a very wicked conspiracy to raise the price of coal, but he will blame the independent operator. He will remind you of the days when the strike was on and his railroad company beneficently saw to it that the deserving poor got coal at 15 cents a pail; but he will not remind you that then an election was soon to be held. Talk to the independent operator, and he will tell you the combine is a crusher of the people, bent on making trouble for the independents in the hope of forcing them into the combine in order the more easily to control the whole coal situation.

It may be that the assertions of both the combine and the independents are correct. It matters not to the public so far as results go. The public

MYSTERY IN THE DEATH OF MRS. WATERS.

Rich Old Woman Expires Suddenly, Just as the Litigation for Possession of Her Fortune Is Begun.

AUTHORITIES SUSPICIOUS.

Assistant District-Attorney Garvan Sends Police to the House of Death, Where the Doors Are Found Chained.

Mrs. Sarah N. Waters, the aged woman whose \$200,000 estate is a matter of contention between Secretary William G. Conklin of the Franklin Bank, and the old woman's granddaughters by adoption, Sadie and Dorcas Le Brantz, died to-day at her home, No. 451 West Twenty-first street.

When the news of the old woman's death was received at the coroner's office this afternoon Assistant District-Attorney Garvan and Coroner Scholer immediately sent the Twenty-first street house to take charge of the body, and an autopsy will probably be performed before the dead woman can be buried. Mr. Garvan said this afternoon that there are suspicious circumstances connected with the woman's death that require a searching investigation.

Before going to the Twenty-first street house Assistant District-Attorney Garvan sent Detective Brinley, who is attached to the District-Attorney's office. Brinley went to the West Twenty-first street station and got two plain-clothes policemen. When the three policemen arrived at the house they found the front door guarded by an old woman, who opened it as far as several chains with which it was fastened would allow.

No amount of argument would persuade her to admit them, but the noise brought a young woman, supposed to be one of the adopted granddaughters, to the door, and she allowed the officers to enter.

A short time ago the Misses Le Brantz applied to Justice Leventritt in the Supreme Court to have commissioners appointed to decide upon Mrs. Waters' mental condition, and at the same time an application was made to appoint a committee to take charge of her property.

Mrs. Waters had three husbands, but never any children of her own. Her first husband's name was Delaire. Upon his death she married a wealthy merchant named Jones. Friends of the Misses Le Brantz aver that in order to trick Mr. Jones of their money, she was taken from a charity asylum, when she was only three days old, and brought up by Jones as his own daughter.

After his death this adopted daughter married Le Brantz, and she bore him three children. Of the four only Sadie and Dorcas continued to live with their foster-grandmother.

The mother was married again to Albert Mullens and moved to Anchor, N. Y. After his death she returned to New York, where she became Mrs. Waters and it was through Mr. Waters that Secretary Conklin, of the Franklin Bank, came to manage her property.

All of the dead woman's papers are in the hands of Secretary Conklin, who took them from a trunk which stands in her bedroom.

The two adopted granddaughters in their action, which was begun in the Supreme Court, sought to have the will of the old woman set aside. Secretary Conklin one of her houses, valued at \$15,000, set aside on the ground that the man had obtained an unusual influence over her feeble mind.

Mrs. Waters had been bed-ridden since last August and was slowly losing all her faculties, including the power of speech. She died at 4 o'clock this morning.

William McConnell, the janitor of the building adjoining No. 451 West Twenty-first street, told an Evening World reporter this afternoon that he was responsible for the suit brought in the Supreme Court to have the deed of the Twenty-first street house set aside. Mr. McConnell said:

"I am a member of the Pequot Club, which occupies a house owned by Mrs. Waters, situated at Eighth Avenue and Twenty-fifth street. A fellow-member of mine, a real estate agent named Jones, came to me one day last August and asked him why I did not tell him that Mrs. Waters' Twenty-first street house was for sale. I said I did not know anything about it. He then showed me the record of a deed by which she had conveyed the house to Mr. Conklin, her agent. This deed was made in August, so I went immediately and told the Le Brantz girls, who are friends of mine. They brought suit to set aside the deed. Had I not made that accidental discovery the property would have been sold and nobody the wiser."

"I do not think that there is anything suspicious about the death of Mrs. Waters, as she was a very old woman and has been practically dying for months."

Besides the policemen there are now in the dead woman's house the Misses Le Brantz, a real estate agent named Jones, and the mother of the Le Brantz children was in Mrs. Waters' room yesterday afternoon after visiting the house that the death of the old woman appeared to be shrouded in mystery and that there was a great many things that he would have to investigate.

"I have learned that Dr. Campbell attended Mrs. Waters last night shortly before her death and that after she died, at 5 o'clock this morning, he personally sent for Undertaker Crane, No. 23 West Nineteenth street, and ordered him to embalm the body at once. This is most unusual procedure and demands the most rigorous investigation."

Dr. Campbell, it is said, is mentioned as executor in one of Mrs. Waters' will, which leaves the bulk of her property to Secretary Conklin.

"The Quick Way" To Chicago Via the Pennsylvania Special, the 20-hour Star. Financial records, dispatches and a hotel maid.

LITTLE KREBS GAINS A LAP.

Cheered on by His Sweetheart. Exhausted Cyclist Makes Frantic and Successful Effort to Regain Lost Ground.

KRAMER BREAKS A RECORD.

SCORE AT 4 O'CLOCK.

Newkirk and Jacobson..... 1.577 4
Leander and Floyd Krebs..... 1.577 4
McFarland and Maya..... 1.577 3
Stinson and Moran..... 1.577 3
John and Menus Bedell..... 1.577 3
Butler and Turville..... 1.577 3
Galvin and Root..... 1.577 2
Barclay and Franz Krebs..... 1.577 1
Keegan and Peterson..... 1.577 1

The sensation of the afternoon at Madison Square Garden was furnished by the almost exhausted Franz Krebs. The plucky little rider made a sudden start at 3.30 o'clock, and, unassisted by his partner, gained a full lap on the others. This puts his team only three laps behind and gives them a chance once more. Krebs was all out after his wonderful ride and was put to bed at the side of the track. His sweetheart, Augusta Schultz, led in the encouraging words that were shouted to him while on his long sprint.

Frank Kramer broke another world's record at Madison Square Garden this afternoon, riding a quarter mile unpaced in 25 seconds. This clips three-fifths of a second from the old record.

Fourteen miles an hour is the pace being set by the six-day riders at Madison Square Garden. The breaking down of his partner, little Franz Krebs, who trails along in the rear at all times despite the encouraging shouts of his sweetheart, who is always at the side of the track. He is certain to lose another lap any time a long sprint is put on, for he has the greatest difficulty in keeping close to the bunch.

The Bedell brothers expect to catch up again, but it is hard to see just how they will do it, for it will take a sprinter of exceptional ability to shake off the leaders.

While Leander and Krebs are the popular favorites the way in which Newkirk and Jacobson jumped to the front shows that this team which had up to that time attracted little attention, is the one to beat for first money. Leander has tried hard to go clear of these two, but his spirit has been met squarely every time.

CRUSHED BY TONS OF ROCK IN SUBWAY; TWO FATALLY HURT.

A cave-in of "wet" rock in the rapid-transit subway excavation in Broadway, between Ninety-third and Ninety-fourth streets, is known to have fatally injured two men and hurt many more laborers late this afternoon. One of the injured men is James Murray, the foreman. About fifty men were at work where the cave-in took place. Without any warning the lower strata of the rock wall on the west side gave way.

Before the men had a chance to reach a place of safety a section of stone and earth about forty feet long and ten feet wide slid down into the hole. A priest aided the rescuers.

HEAVY SNOWSTORM TO-NIGHT.

The local weather bureau announces that a heavy snowstorm will reach the city to-night.

LATE WINNERS AT NEW ORLEANS.

Fifth Race—Laton 1, Optimo 2, Prince Blazes 3.

Sixth Race—St. Tammany 1, Brookston 2, Kiss Quick 3.

5 O'CLOCK BICYCLE SCORE.

Newkirk and Jacobson, 1.590 miles; Leander and Floyd Krebs, 1.590 miles; Butler and Turville, 1.589 miles 9 laps; Stinson and Moran, 1.589 miles 9 laps; McFarland and Maya, 1.589 miles 9 laps; John Bedell and Menus Bedell, 1.589 miles 9 laps; Galvin and Root, 1.589 miles 8 laps; Keegan and Peterson, 1.589 miles 7 laps; Barclay and Franz Krebs, 1.589 miles 7 laps. The best previous record is 1.731 miles.

FIERCE FIGHTING IN VENEZUELA; FRANCE PROTESTS

London Hears that an Effort on the Part of the Allied Forces to Capture President Castro Has Been Met with a Desperate Resistance from the Venezuelan Army.

Paris Will Call Upon the Kaiser to Explain the Seizure of a French Vessel, and Unless Amends Are Made Without Delay Trouble May Ensure.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—A battle between the allied forces of Germany and England on the one hand and the Venezuelan army on the other is now under way, according to a report sent out this afternoon by the Central News. During the day it was insistently rumored in the lobbies of the House of Commons and was generally credited in spite of a statement from the Government that no official advices had been received from La Guayra during the day.

The report here is that the marines landed from the allied warships attempted to capture President Castro, who had come from Caracas to La Guayra to assume command of the Venezuelan forces, and that a conflict was at once precipitated. The marines were attacked in the streets of the city and fierce fighting ensued. So stubborn was the resistance of the native forces that the allies were compelled literally to fight their way inch by inch through the town.

No intimation has been received here as to the result of the battle, and at last accounts it was still in progress.

The Venezuelan army in La Guayra numbers 3,000, and all are armed with modern Mauser rifles. They would probably be reinforced by hundreds of armed citizens, who have been supplied with rifles and who have eagerly responded to the call of President Castro to resist the contemplated invasion of their country.

ARMED THOUSANDS RALLY TO VENEZUELA'S DEFENSE.

LA GUAYRA, Venezuela, Dec. 11.—Citizens of Venezuela are rallying to arms at the call of President Castro. All night the roads between Caracas and this port have been blocked by moving detachments of armed men. There has been an almost ceaseless rumble of wagons bearing arms and ammunition to the front.

When daylight came 2,000 native troops, with eighteen field guns and commanded by Gen. Ferrer, Minister of War, were encamped on the heights above this city and 1,000 more, headed by President Castro's brother, were hourly looked for.

In addition to these one thousand private citizens have volunteered to aid in defense of the country and all have been supplied with guns and cartridges. From every direction men capable of bearing arms are hurrying to the aid of the Government. Hundreds are expected from the interior as soon as they can reach here. All classes are responding to the call to defend the fatherland and President Castro has become, for the time at least, a popular hero, his firm stand in resisting the aggressive moves of Germany and England having struck a popular chord.

Rioting occurred at Caracas when the news of the seizure of the fleet reached the capital. British and German flags were publicly burned. The mob marched to the palace and was addressed by President Castro. Then shouting "Death to the Germans," "Death to the English," the mob attacked the German legation.

The windows were shattered with stones, and attempts made to force an entrance, but without success, and Mme. von Pilgrim-Baltazzi, wife of the German Minister, who has been ill for two months and unable to leave Caracas with her husband, was thus saved from violence.

The rioters passed to the German Consulate and the German residential quarters. All the windows in the Hotel Klindt and the German Club were shattered.

FRENCH VESSEL SEIZED MAY LEAD TO TROUBLE.

PARIS, Dec. 11.—A despatch to the Foreign Office from Caracas says that the German warships in seizing Venezuelan vessels also captured a French merchant steamer, the Ossun.

The officials here are unable to say at present what steps will be taken in the matter, but it is believed that unless the Ossun is released promptly representations will be made to Germany.

This indicates the delicate state of the situation and the possibility of international complications. France protested against the seizure of the Ossun by the Venezuelans and put in a claim for indemnity. This is one of the claims which is now to be submitted to arbitration, Venezuela conceding that the Ossun was a French vessel.

It is thought here that the seizure of the Ossun by the Germans was due to the enforced service of that vessel under the Venezuelan flag, but the French nationality of the Ossun is considered here to be unquestionable.

The advices received in Paris from Caracas further indicate that some tension is arising between the British and German naval commanders over the methods of enforcing the demands of the Venezuelan authorities. The Ossun was owned by a Frenchman who used her in the coasting trade of South America. About eight months ago the Ossun was seized by the forces of President Castro on the ground that the ship was a military necessity and the Venezuelan flag was hoisted on board the steamer. When the cutters from the German and British squadrons captured the Venezuelan steamers Tuesday it was decided to sink them, and at 2 o'clock the next morning the Gen. Crespo, a small gunboat; the Totuma, a tugboat; other very small vessels, were sunk. But the Ossun, which was captured at the same time, was spared. In view of the protest made by the French Chamber of Deputies, H. Giquereux, who had the officers in command of the allied fleet that the Ossun was the property of a Frenchman, was ordered to be released. The Ossun is a steamer of 30 tons gross register. She was built at Glasgow, Scotland, in 1894.